THE WEATHER TO-DAY .- The probabilities the hali will be warmer and partly cloudy THE WEATHER YESTERDAY WAS clear and essent during the day. At night it was sol and windy. grade of Thermometer at the Dispatch office.
(Sciober 28, 1875.

Read temperature : 59%. October 28. 1874. 52 | 3 P. M... 68 | 6 P. M... 78 | Midnight

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ment temperature : 66 1-6.

JANSON MEMORIAL No.-The T JEERS Deriver of to day is a memorial N o., conmining the full reports of the 5 gonewall 108-00 demonstration publisher 1 in our editions of Monday and Tuesday, , including the picture of the statue.

To be had at our counter put op in wrapjet for mailing.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTI SCHOOL OF FIRM DOGAME IN VIRGINIA.—A T. arty of gentlesozers at the Fair-Grounds tor the protection propagation of tish in tale. The association election of Alexander and for vice-presidents Kronswick county ; P mond, secretary and ards, of King William : committee: Dr. Rich w. W. Crut ap, of Richmond, and as throwing the shade of a shadow on the Michael Parks, of ! forfolk. The committee justice of our cause. He eloquently urged has power to enlarg ,e its numbers.

pr. Robertson. General &. D. Imboden. Mar Jed. Hotchl riss, Mr. John Græme, and W. Peyton Johns ton were appointed a committee to draft a c oustitution and by-laws for the government of the Association. The

After taioim al and interesting remarks as the Dwentive Committee.

Dar 68 OF THE THEWES-THEIR OPERA-TIONS VESTERDAY .- Frayser Branch (colored). property of H. Wallerstein, was tried by the councils of the State as well as a gallant sol-Pake Justice yesterday morning and sen- | dier. the city juil. Tom Butler (colored), charged with being a notorious thief, was sent to fail for thirty days in default of surety to be of good behavior. Charles R. Levy, a professional thief, bailing from New York, picked the pocket of Mr. H. M. Price, and got a pocket-book of the value of one dollar, but no money. He was sent to jail for six mouths, but took an apreal to the Hustings Court.

John Gretz, another professional, who charged with picking the pocket of A. J. Carson of a pocket-book containing seven dollars and fifty cents, was brought up, but owing to the absence of material witnesses the case was continued until to-day. Charles Fisher (colored), for stealing a grate of the value of two dollars, was sent on to the grand jury (or indictment.

Mr. D. E. Morris, of North Carolina, was robbed of or lost yesterday a pocket-book containing five bundred and seventy-five dollars in currency, and a return ticket from Reidsville to kichmond, and various other

A Celonel Owens, in company with Major A. R. Courtney, yesterday complained at the Police Court that he had been robbed of a General W. R. Terry, of Bedford, lost \$50

from his room, at the Exchange Hotel, night Mr. Lewis Hill, while on the cars going to

the Fair-Grounds, was relieved of two doliars, which he had loose in his vest-pocket, Miss Minnie Fitch, while at the Fair, was robbed of her double-case gold watch.

ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY .- A horse being frightened by the cars on Broad street ran away with Mr. Joon Hancock, and threw him, fracturing his left leg just above the andle. The city ambulance was called, and arrived after eight minutes' notice in charge of Dr. Charles S. Brittan, who, assisted by br. John N. Upshur, rendered the necessary surgical assistance, and afterward conveyed him to his home.

A coal cart came in collision with the day of Mr. Thomas Branch yesterday on Eleventh street, and Mr. Branch, Colonel Randolph Harrison, and a little boy, its occupants, were thrown to the ground but not injured. The buggy was completely de-

As a back was being driven rapidly from the Fair yesterday evening, when on Broad street near First one of the horses dropped

Magruder Burke, son of Mr. Peter Burke had his right foot badly mashed yesterday afternoon in one of the machines at the Fair-Grounds. A carriage was soon chied and the little sufferer conveyed to his

THE BLACKSBURG CADETS-SPEECHES MADE THEE.-After their return from the Fair-Grounds jesterday evening the Cadets of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical abstitute, at Blacksburg, were reviewed on the Capital Square by Governor: Kemper and Complimentary Complimentary speeches, were made by the (Governor, and the Cadets shawed their appreciation by giving each the cheers. After leaving the Square the Case: marched down to the Exchange Hotel and paid their compliments to several of their triends there, and were addressed by ex-Gavernor Walker, R. B. Beverly, Major T. Suthenin, and General Gabriel C.

Wharton. The Ell oksburg Cadets are a fine body o oung men, and bave, during their stay in the city, elicited most favorable commends. tion for gentlemenly conduct and soldierly attainments. They will always be welcome Visitors to Rich mond.

OFFICER LLECTED .- Trinity Lodge, No. 21. Independent Order of Good Templers, elected the following worthy officers dest ching: Wilkem Hall Crew, chief templar; Mr. M. A. C. Schaffer, vice-tempfar; E. W. Prevell, secretary; James E. Riddick, finas-Ca. secretary; Miss Saltie C. Colin, treasuhase H. Wood, marshal; Miss Maggie Colin.

absolut marshal; Miss Nettle L. Dill, mener

career at Appendatox.

Hooker from his position opposite to Frede-

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1875.

VOL. XLVIJA.

THE GIZEAT BATTLE.

ITS HI STORY AND RESULTS.

ADDRE AS BY MAJOR DANIEL BE-FORE THE A. N. VA.

The annual religion of the veterans of the Ar ay of Northern Virginia has been for ser eral years a most interesting feature in alr-week, but the gathering this year has cen the grandest yet had. The large numper of old soldiers gathered here to attend the imaguration of the Jackson statue made the meeting last night the largest and most entrastastic yet held. The half of the House of Delegates, and even the rotunda, was packed with as brilliant an assembly as ever

gathered within its walls.
General W. H. F. Lee, vice-president of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, called the meeting to order, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. William Jones.

GENERAL LEE then introduced the exercises by a graceful and touching allusion to the fact that he was in the chair only by the death of the lamented Pickett.

In his death the Association had lost not

only a president but a comrade tried and true. He said that not withstanding the as-sertion of the General of the United States army that the children of our Confederate soldiers will one day be ashamed of their fathers the name of Pickett will live as long as deeds of honor are appreciated-as long met in the room of the fish commis- as uch heroism as Picketi's charge on the yesterday after- heights of Gettysburg is benored by point of the purpose of or ganizing a State men-white his name will be green accistion similar to those existing in other is the memory of his comrades. He of game and the said that these veterans were gathered the waters of the not only as comrades to review the friendorganized by the ship of other days, but to drop a tear to the Moseley president, memory of fallen comrades. He insisted Dr. M. G. E'zey, of that their living comrades are the special B eschurg: Dr. W. B. Robertson, of Lynch- and only repositories of their honor and burg, and Captain . I. Warren Lewis, of their tame, and urged that we should meet eyton Johnston, Rich- our obligations in this respect. He protested treasurer. Executive against the too common phrase "The South fought for what she believed to be right?

they knew to be right. He alluded to the scrupulous care with which the soldiers of the South have kept their paroles, maintained their bonor, and at the nme of "The Virginia Association for the same time showed themselves ready to meet Protection of F ish and Game" was adopted any advance towards reconciliation from the other side. He expressed the hope that the day is not distant when such expressions of to the necessit; of such an organization the fraternity as were recently uttered by the gal-Association as journed to meet at the call of lant soldier of Massachusetts, General Bartlett, should become general, and good will between the sections return to bless the country. He then gracefully introduced as the orator of the evening Major John W. charged with stealing a cake of cheese, the Daniel, of Lynchburg, as one known in the

that our brave men fought not simply for

what they believed to be right, but for what

Major Daniel was received with loud applause, and spoke as follows: Fellow-Soldiers of the Army of Northern

Virginia: Not with the ringing bugle nor the throbbing drum in our van, nor with the battlefing floating proudly o'er our " tattered uniforms and bright muskets," come we again to the historic city which was once the busy rsenal and the glowing heart of the Con-

federate revolution. Stately palaces now line the avenues so lately filled with charred, smoking ruins. beauty where lately trod the iron hoof of ened by continuous adversity. Five chosen war "fetlock deep in blood." The lordly river, no longer grim with batteries on its banks and iron-clads upon its surface, nor choked with obstructions in its channel, rolls its majestic tides in unbroken currents to the sea. And save here and there, where some rude earthwork, overgrown with grass and weeds, scars the landscape, fair nature

tells no tale of the devastation of civil strife. But long after the elements, changing seasons, and the slow process of time have obliterated from the physical world every sign of condict the scenes around us, animate with their heroic actors, shall be portrayed to other generations with all the vividness of artist's brush and poet's song; and faithful chroniclers shall recount to eager ears the story which has made the name of Richmond not less memorable than the name of ancient Troy, and has immortalized those more than Trojan heroes, the devoted citizen-soldiery of the Army of Northern Vir-

ginia. Surviving comrades of that valiant host, hail you with a comrade's warmest greeting. In Virginia's name I welcome you back to Virginia's capital city, amongst those generous people who nerved your arms by their cheerful courage, who bent over your wounds with ministering care, who consoled adversity by fidelity, and plucked from defeat its eign recognition.

sting Here to-night we come as men of peace rendering unto Cæsar the things that are his, but happy to touch elbows once more together in the battle of life, and proud to revive the cherished memories of the "brave days of yore" and to renew the solemn and high resolve that their bright examples and great actions shall not perish from the re-

cords of time. Happier, indeed, would I have been if on this occasion the task of reproducing some page of your famous history had been confided to other and abler hands than mine; for in this distinguished presence with my superiors in rank, ability, and military services around me, the soldier's sense of subordination creeps over me, and I would fain fall back into the ranks of these who are seen but not heard. But since it is I who am appointed to play the rôle of the old soldier

Who shoulders his crutch And shows how fields were won?

I bow obediently to orders, trusting that my themes may supply the deficiencies of your orator, and that your generosity-as characteristic of the soldier as his courage-may sheathe the critic's sword in its scabbard.

In their courteous letter of invitation your committee expressed the desire that I should select as the subject of my discourse some one of the great campaigns or battles of the the bursting of the storm cloud in the West Army of Northern Virginia. And, acceding to their wishes, I reviewed in my mind the East disaster there would be counterlong line of its splendid achievements, no balanced, if not forestalled and prevented. little embarrassed by their very variety and The peace party of the North would be rebrillizoey in fixing attention upon any par- inforced in numbers and strengthened in ticular one. There was no campaign of that resolution; recruits would be deterred from matchiese army that did not abound in g'o- enrolling under the blighted banners of derious exploits of both generals and soldier. There was no single action, whatever its re- United States would rapidly decline in sult, that draped the battle-flag in dishonor, and it is a signifficant fact, an eternal culogy in itself to that stout-hearted band of heroes that it was never driven in disorder from any field of battle under its every's fire, until the hand of recognition and welcome the when, worn out by ceaseless strife with constant levies of fresh men, it was overwhelm-

pickets sighted its tempting spires, rolled the incessor tides of battle with siteran-tions of success until all Northern Virginia

vented a rout from becoming an annihila-tion, and that battle only decided that other buttles would be needed to decide anything. At Williamsburg McClellan; who succeed ed McDowell, the displaced commander of Manassas, received a sharp rebuff, which decided nothing but that the antagonists would

have to close together a samueles of sour ekilful General Joseph E Johnston at a critical moment, and the consequent delay which ensoled Sedgwick to cross the swollen waters of the Chickshominy, ended the prospect of making that more than a field of gallant and brilliant endeavor.

At Malvern Hill a curious mistake, which led one subordinate to pursue a wrong road, and the ismentable delay of others, combined with the really valorous defence of that key-position; extinguished the high tide of victory in the volcanic fires of that batterycrowned summit, and closed with the escape of the enemy to his gunboats and the disappointment of his adversary.

The second field of Manassas, in which the redenbtable John Pope, who having seen before "only the backs of bis enemies," entered the fact of record that his curlosity was entirely satiated with a single glimpse of their faces, was only the prejude of a more deadly struggle at Sharpsburg, and as Manassas only decided that it would require another effort of the Federal army to beat us on our own soil, Sharpsburg only decided that we would have to gird our loins once more to

overwhelm it upon its own.

At Fredericksburg in December, 1862,
Burnside, having blindly burled his army against Lee's entrenchments, managed to re-gain the opposite bank of the Rappahannock without a foot of ground lost or won, leaving that ill-starred plain behind him as a memorial of nothing but wasted life and courage on the one side, and cool, steady, selfpoised intrepidity on the other.

And at Chancellorsville, in the spring of 1868, when Hooker assailed by flink the same field which Burnside charged in front, a famous stroke of generalship, directed by Lee and executed by Jackson, placed him side by side on the stool of penitence with his predecessor. But there a great calamity planted a thorn in the crown of victory and gave pause to the advance of the conquering banner and turned to safe retreat what pro mised to be the rout and annihilation of the Federal army. That calamity was the fall of "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee's incomparable lieutenant, whose genius shed undying lustre on the Confederate arms and before whose effigy to-day the two worlds bow in honor.

tack for the bonor of the old flag and the solidarity of the Union; and deflant Richmond behind the other upholding it with words and deeds of cheer, and bidding it never to weary in well doing for the cause of liberty and Confederate independence.

THE CRISIS OF 1863.

But while the status of the combatants in Virginia had received no decisive change it became obvious in the spring of 1863 that an hour big with destiny was near at hand. The The fields around us smile in cuitivated Army of the Potomac had become disheartchieftains - McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker-had led it to battle in superb array; but its ranks had only been recruited to march again to defeat and decimation. The term of enlistment of nearly 40,-000 of its rank and file had now expired, and as they marched for the rear, homeward bound, no counter column was moving to supply their vacant places. With the northern people hope of victory deferred had made the heart sick of strife, and the "Copperhead" faction, like the Republicans of Paris when Napoleon was marching against the allied armies to Waterloo, were agitating schemes against the government and the prolongation of the war. The paper currency, like a thermometer on the stock exchange, showed that the pulse of the popular faith was beating low. Factory hands, without cotton to spin, cried for bread, and were not content to take muskets and go to the feast of blood. Foreign powers had lost confidence in Mr. Seward's threemonths' promissory notes of victory, which had been so often renewed and had now gone to protest; and it is said that our diplomatic agents abroad authoritatively announced that should Lee establish now a lodgment in the North his triumph should be greeted with the long-sought boon of for-

On the Confederate side our line of battle although in the east unbroken, was but an iron shell with emptiness within. Hungri mobs had been rioting through Richmon with the fearful cry of "Bread !" " Bread !" The plantations had not only been swept of their provender, but the tillers of the soil and their beasts of burden had likewise been absorbed into the ranks of war. And to increase the gravity of the situation our western borizon was overhung with omens of disaster. There the progress of the Union arms had been steadily forward. Missouri Kentucky, and parts of Tennessee and Arkansas had been conquered. Along the Mississippi river, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, and New Orleans had fallen, and now Vicksburg, a solitary sentinel upon its banks, alone prevented the Father of Waters from "rolling unvexed to the

This post, like a ligature upon an artery severed the Federal line of military commu nication from the Northwest to the Gulf of Mexico, and isolated the western States from their markets. I's early conquest was foreshadowed, and with that the porthern heart would be again fired with hope and a blow struck into the very vitals of the Con-

THE PROJECT OF INVASION.

Could the bitherto invincible Army of Northern Virginia now launch forth a telling blow against its adversary, and anticipate by a sunburst of decisive victory in the value, thus relaxing the sinews of war. and foreign powers, hungry for cotton and weary of idle factories and freightless ships and marketiess wares, would stretch forth young battle-crowned Confederacy into the family of nations. The broad military mind and he boldly projected the scheme of forcing

LIANTED TO THE MENT OF LE

seended slowly to its setting.

As the water-shed of the Allegianies i the incessort tides of battle with siterantions of success until sit Northern Virginia became upheaved with entrenchments, billiowed with graves, saturated with blood, seared with fire, stripped to desolation, and kneaded under the feet, hoofs, and wheels of the marching columns.

As the water-shed of the Alleghanies is the division-line between the waters which the division-line between the waters which the water-shed of the Alleghanies is the division-line between the waters which the water-shed of the Alleghanies is the division-line between the waters which the water-shed of the Alleghanies is the division-line between the waters which the water-shed of the Alleghanies is the division-line between the waters which the waters which the division-line between the waters which the division-line between the waters which the division-line between the waters which the waters which the water which the division-line between the waters which the water which the water which the division-line between the waters which the water water wh toward the final catastrophe of Appomattor

These considerations induce me, comrades o invite your attention to the campaign of Gettysburg from harman wat water than

PRELIMINABY MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA. On June 3, 1863, General Lee broke his camp before Fredericksburg; and leaving Hill's corps to watch Hooker's army, which was separated from it only by the Rappa-hannock river, turned the heads of Longstreet's and Ewell's corps northward. His design was to draw Hooker out hate the open held and defest him before crossing the Potomsc. But in this he was disaropen field and defest him before or pointed, not so much by the skill of his se versary as by the absence of harmony in his

councile. Hecker's plan was to cross the Rappahan nock, fall upon Hill with his whole army, nd then make a bold push for Richmond Had be made this effort Lee intended to take him in flank; and the result I scarcely think would have been doubtful. But Mr. Lincold positively forbade Hooker to make this attempt, quaintly saying that he (Hooker) would thus become "entangled upon the river like an ox jumped half over a fence, and liable to be torn by dogs front and rear without a fair chance to give one way or kick the other." On the contrary, Lincoln desired Hooker to attack Lee's army while stretched out on the line of march; and on the 14th of June, the very day that our vanguard struck Milroy at Winchester, we find him sending Hooker another characteristic message from Washington:

"Mojor General Hooker : So far as we can make out here the enemy bave Milroy surrounded at Winchester and Tyler at Martinsburg. If they could hold out a few days could you help them? If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville the animal must be very slim somewhere. A. LINCOLN.

So it happened that Lincoln, not liking Hooker's plan, nor Hooker Lincoln's (which was concurred in by Halleck, commanderin chief at Washington,) neither was adopt ed. And Hooker contented himself (after sending a corps south of the Rappahannock and then withdrawing it,) with falling back to the vicinity of Fairfax Courthouse and losely bugging his entrenchments.

In these preliminary movements all the dvantage in generalship and in results was on the Confederate side. Hooker has been much complimented for supposed skill in his manœuvres, but they were the result of his onarrel with Lincoln, and not of design; and the reports show that he was in a state of the reports show that he was in a state of great perplexity and indecision, on one day upon his communications, Meade, equally dispatching to the Government his opinion that invasion was Lee's "settled purpose" moved northward to stay a supposed additional transfer of Gordon, where the heavy, disordered masses of Howard's line of battle, with the right resting in the corps flying in wild confusion. The laughter neighborhood of Middleburg and the left at was terrific. In front of Gordon, where the settled purpose moved northward to stay a supposed additional transfer of the confusion. The laughter neighborhood of Middleburg and the left at was terrific. In front of Gordon, where the settled purpose moved northward to stay a supposed additional transfer of the left at was a line of wounded of the left at was a line of wounded of the left at was a line of wounded of the left at was a line of wounded of the left at was a line of wounded of line of latter than the right resting in the line of battle, with the right resting in the line of battle, with the right resting in the left at was terrific. In front of Gordon, where was terrific, and line of wounded of line of wounded of line of wounded of line of latter was terrific. In front of Gordon, where was terrific, and line of wounded of line of line of latter was terrific. In front of Gordon, where was terrific. In front of Gordon, where was terrific, and the left at was terrific. In front of Gordon, where was terrific, and the left at was terrification was terrification. two armies still pitted against each other in great perplexity and indecision, on one day the same areas, with proud Washington be- that invasion was Lee's "settled purpose" nd "an act of desperation" (p. 161 Conduct of the War, vol. 1), and two days later suggesting that the movement was a mere cayalry raid, "a cover to Lee's reinforcing Bragg or moving troops to the West." (P. 271 same work.)

LEE'S MARCH TO PENNSYLVANIA.

While Hooker thus crouched under his heavy works, Lee marched triumphantly toward the Potomac; and on the 14th of June the first laurel of the campaign was plucked by Ewell at Winchester, where a brilliant flink movement, conceived by General Early and executed by his division, with the cooperation of Johnson, resulted in the capture of that place with four thousand prisoners, twenty-three pieces of artillery three hundred wagons, three hundred horses, and an immense supply of muchneeded stores and munitions.

On the same day General Rodes captured at Martinsburg one bundred prisoners and five pieces of cannon; and thus the great northern highway, "the Valley pike," was cleared of all obstructions and the gate to Pennsylvania thrown open.

On the 15th of June General Jenkins with his cavalry crossed the Potomac. Within the First and Eleventh, constituting, with the next ten days the three infantry corps of the Taird the right wing, under Reynolds, our army, under Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill, likewise crossed, and on the 24th of alry division to Gettysburg. That same June the whole Army of Northern Virginia, in magnificent lighting trim and flush with division, Hill's corps, which

victory, stood upon the enemy's soil. THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CAVALRY. While these movements were progressing the cavalry under Stuart had several times crossed sabres with the troops of Pleasanton without detriment to their own reputation or that of their general. And in leaving Virginia with his main force General Lee had taken every precaution to utilize these "eyes and ears" of the army by sending them to watch and impede Hooker's movements. His orders to General Stuart were "to guard the passes of the mountains and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event General Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or wes of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced." (Lee's first report. In operating under these instructions at untoward circumstance occurred which eliminated the cavalry from the available forces of Lee at a time when he most needed it. Stuart had followed closely upon the rear of Hooker in Fairfax and Loudoun countles, when, upon the 24th of June, the latter determined to fall back no further, and sudden ly threw bis army forward into Maryland to seize the Tamer's and Crampton's gaps of the South Mountains, near Boensbero', which covered the line of advance from Lee's army to Biltimore through Frederick, Maryland. (Conduct of the War, volume

1, page 169.) Stuart and Lee, and as the former was crossing he Potomac at Edward's Ferry, near Leesburg, it became necessary for Stuart to make wide detour south in order to cross above him, or to cut in between Hooker and Washadopted as the shortest, crossing at Senece Falls. But un'ortunately Hooker continued his march northward, continuously interpos ing himself before Stuart; and thus, when he had advanced so far as to be right upon the flank of Lee's only line of retreat to Virginis, the latter, who had distributed his forces near Chambersburg, Carlisle, and York, was utterly ignorant of the enemy's Stuart supposed that Hooker still remained on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

LER'S CONCENTS ATION FOR BATTLE. On the night of June 28th, (not the 29th, as Discretives of the standard points of the sta

11/14/2011

GETTY SBURG. _ postponing the glittering prize which each simed to atfain.

To and ire, from the beights around Alexandria, whence the soaring dome of the national capitol formed up before the Confederate cause. It was not then extinguished, but its sun paied, and developed around Richmond, whence the Federal around Richmond, whence the Federal seemed slowly to its setting.

The angle of Cometery Ridge the white flag to gray from advancing further west and the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the first of the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the first of the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the first of the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the first of the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the first of the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the first of the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the first of the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the charged, each fighting with an ardor wor the burn. Those memorable days marked the meritage was abandoned, and the best the belance.

THE ADVANCE OF EASLY.

If you will look at the map you will percent the Confederal cause. It was not the movement against the contending forces charged and counter that the movement against the contending forces charged and counter the confederal that the direct road which passes through that place to Baltimore.

The report of Langutreet's scout was true and Lee had keenly divined his enemy stentions, for Hooker had moved forward nto Maryland and had given directions to deneral Reyholds, who commanded the right wing of the army, to seize the moun tala passes which have been mentioned and to take position at Middletown, in rear of them, in the valley between the South Mountain and the Cotectin range, At the same time he had himself gone to Harper's Ferry whence he proposed to move with the Twelfth corps and the garris of there of 11,000 men directly apod Williamsport thus severing Lee's line of communication

of operations. But just at that moment lispatch was received from General Halleck requiring the garrison to remain there. The latter officer, whose self-conceit was only equalled by his ine-pacity, excited the indig nation of Hooker by thus trammelling him while in the face of Lee's army with instruc tions full of folly, for Harper's Ferry at this juncture was a stragetic point of no earthly consequence; and rather than submit to such interference he at once requested to be relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac. His request was at once granted. On right on the Federal flank, and that a charge the night of the same day Major-General with his division would settle the for-G. C. Meade, commanding the Fifth corps tunes of the day. "Tell Gordon, Hays, of the Army of the Potomac, was aslerp in Avery, and Smith to double-quick to bis tent near Frederick, Md., when he was the front," said he, "and open the lines aroused by General Hardie, a bearer of dis- of infantry for the artillery to pass." Scarce patches from Washington. Meade, who had said but done, Colonel Hilary P. Jones capacity at Chancellorsville, supposed that front with his horses at a run and with their he was about to be placed under arrest by that officer, who had threatened to do so, and Avery, commanding Hoke's brigade, deployhe immediately inquired of General Hardle ed right and left, while Smith formed in reif he came for that purpose. The latter, evading the question, struck a light and placed in his hand an order directing him to front, and General Howard, whose corps was assume command of the Army of the Potomad, "and committing to him all the powers of the Executive and the Constitution to the end that he might wield untrammelled

On the next day, June 28, while yet Lee was threatening Harrisburg, Meade assumed command; and on the 29th, ignorant that of Frederick toward Harrisburg, to compe Lee (to use Meade's language) "to loose these complications, Stuart, who had swept around Meade's flank, was at the same tim moving toward Carlisle, he himself being as ignorant of Lee's intentions as Meade and supposing that he would find his commander upon the line of the Susquebanuah. Now, right in the line of Meade's northward the old-fashioned town of Gettyeburg, to that point the two hostile forces were now that sequestered namlet was destined to become the scene of a tremendous struggle, which would make its name resound throughout the ages as memorable as that of Wa-

THE 30 CH OF JUNE. The 30th of June was a day of busy pre paration. On that day the new commander

terloo.

of the Federal army issued his orders of his forces were composed to move as follows: The Third to Emmettsburg, Second Two Taverns, Sixth to Manchester, while were to proceed with Bu'ord's cavmorning. Pettigrew's brigade, of Heth's was engaged in gathering supplies, approached Gettysburg on the Cashtown road, and its head of column had reached the crest of Seminary Ridge within easy cannonshot of the town, when at the same time the advance of Buford's cavalry reached the town from the opposite direction. The Confederate brigade retired to Cashtown, somefive miles distant, and, Buford occupying the place, established his division in front, along or near the line of Willoughby the Chambersburg, Mummasburg, Car-lisle, and Harrisburg roads. General Reynolds, with the First and Eleventh within a few miles of Gettysburg, the Emmettaburg road, and halted for the night. That evening Meade became satisfied, from tidings received, that Lee was moving towards Gettysburg; but neither he nor General Lee seemed to have had any knowledge of the great strategic consequence of that place; and the latter, still without report from his cavalry, fitly termed the "eyes of the army," was groping blindly for his enemy, unconscious that Meade's advance columns were within a few hours' march of his own.

THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, With the dawn of July 1st Heth's and Pender's division, of Hill's corps, sallied forth from Cashtown to reconnoitre and assall the force seen by Pettigrew the day hefore; and at the same time Rodes's and Early's divisions started for Cashtown from Heidlersburg, where they had rested the pre-The effect though not the design of this ceding night. Longstreet's corps slowly movement was to throw Hooker between brought up Lee's rear from Chambersburg, and Johnson's division was yet over the mountains, near Greenesstle and Scotland, with Ewell's reserve artillery. A little before 10 o'clock Hill's advance came up with Buford's cavalrymen, who were dismountington, and pass northward, in order to re- ed and posted as infantry; and a skirmish join his commander. The latter route he commenced which swelled into a combat, a ed and posted as infantry; and a skirmish ever fought on this continent-for there, unconsciously to all, the battle of Gettysburg began. Hill advanced cautiously, supposing that he fought infantry, and for two hours there were sharp passages between the contestants without important results. From the steeple of the Theological S.

minary, which gives name to the ridge in movements, and receiving no message from front of which Buford's troops were in line, the signal officer of that general at this moheadquarters flag of Reynold-, and Buford himself, sighting the telescope, recognized stated in Lee's first report,) a cavalry scout of that succor was coming, and exclaimed "We General Longstreet's rode into that officer's can now hold the place." In a few moments headquarters, near Chambersburg, with the Reynolds himself dashed up, and swiftly momentous tidings that the Army of the Po- after him the First corps, under Doubletomac had crossed the river and was then gathday, came pouring across the fields, and ering near Frederick, Maryland. Hooker in a short time a desperate engage-

LEFON WASKED! F. SANGED !

ceive that the Union line of battle parallel with Semimary Ridge ran almost due north and south. The road from Heidlersberg to Gettysburg a rikes this position right on the rear of the right flenk, and on this road

It was about 2 o'clock. General Early rode at the division head with his staff. A heavy nist was falling, and the bot sun of July subdued by its refreshing moisture. As we neared the scene of conflict a few cavalry pickets scampered off. When reaching an eminence about a mile from the town at once the glorious panorama of battle was spread before our eyes; and indeed it was

to Virginia and stopping the transit of supplies which he was sending back in immense quantities from Pennsylvania.

On the morning of the 27th of June he had seated himself and was engaged in writing an order for the abandon with the summer harvests and dotted with writing an order for the abandon ment of that post at daylight, with a front, while on the right of the town, scarce view to proceeding with this plan a mile distant, wreathed in the smoke of batteries and battalions, could be distinctly seen the long lines of Confederate gray and Union blue now rushing to the charge, now pouring vollers into each other's bosoms now comminged in undistinguishable meles. while ever and anon there rose over the splien roar of musketry and cannon the mechanical "Hip, hip ! burrah!" of the Federal infantry, or soared sloft that sound once heard never to be forgotten, the clear, sono-rous, hearty ring of the Confederate cheer. General Early saw with a glance that he was severely criticised Hooker for his alleged in- with his batteries came thundering to the men at a double quick. Gordon, Hays, and serve. As Jones's guns were getting into position, a battery at the gallop took post in on the Federal right, stretched it out and bent it around to head off this portentous movement. Midway between us and the towa flowed a little creek with rugged woodall the resources of the nation to meet the ed banks, and as our troops were double-emergency of the invasion." ed banks, and as our troops were double-quicking forward into line Barlow's division was forming behind this stream to meet them. Riding behind Gordon's brigade, we heard the ringing voice of the gallant Georgian as Lee had abandoned that movement, he de- he shouted. "Forward, Georgiaus." And termined to move at once from the vicinity steadily forward we saw the line of Georgians, Louisianians, and Carolinians roll. Now they disappear in the copse of woods his hold on the Susquebannah and along the stream; then comes the wild meet me in battle at some point? cheer, and the crashing volley, and a cloud Accordingly, on the very day that Lee's of smoke wraps the field; a moment more columns moved eastward toward Baltimore, and the open fields beyond were filled with in order to counteract a supposed manœuvre the heavy, disordered masses of Howard's dead men; and in their Barlow himself sorely stricken. Not Dessaix at Marengo, nor Blucer

at Waterloo, struck . a blow. The Federal flank had been shrivelled up as a scroll, and the whole force gave way.

On all sides, pouring up the slopes into Gettysburg, fled the broken host, while closely at their heels followed Hill and Rodes on the one side and Early on the other. At this time a band of Bodes's division struck up a converging, each in utter darkness as to the soul-stirring strain, and with triumphant muother's movements, and little imagining that sic chiming in with the sharp rattle of the pursuing muskets, the Confederates drove their beaten enemy into and through the streets of the captured town.

IN GETTYSBURG.

the Second corps exclaimed, as their officers passed along their lines, "let us go on"! General Early, the first officer of his rank to reach the place, at once sought General

march, directing the seven corps of which Ewell to urge "an immediate advance upon the enemy before he could recover from his evident dismay," but before he could be to Taneytown, Fifth to Hanover, Twelfth to found a report came from General (better known as "Extra Billy") Smith. that a heavy column of infantry, artillery, and cavalry was marching upon our left flank on the York road. Gordon's brigade had to be detached to go to the threatened point, and this for a time diverted attention from the pursuit. General Early not finding Ewell. sent a messenger to General A. P. Hill urging that an immediate advance be made

upon the enemy, who had fallen back to the eights beyond the town. In the mean time General Ewell came up and he at once resolved to seize a wooded neight called Culp's Hill, which commanded the enemy's position on the left, as soon as Johnson's division, yet absent, should arrive. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon "rough-and-ready" looking soldier, bronze covering the approaches to it by faced, with a heavy staff in his hand, which looked as combitive as an Irishman's shillelab, rode up to our lines, and behind him covered with the stains of a repid march, came streaming along, with faces eager for on the fray, the famous soldiers of the old Stonewall division, now under General Edward Johnson-" Old Alleghany " as they loved to call him-who looked as he rode with his heavy club at their head as if he could thrash out an army himself and with that

ponderous weapon. Now, thought our gal'ant men, who chafing to be unleashed, we shall go on ; but in the mean time the enemy sent forward a line of infantry and occupied the bill which Ewell designed to seize. Our artillery, from the nature of the field, could not be served to advantage, and the report was revived that a column was moving upon our left flank. This report was utterly groundless, but before it could be sifted and Johnson's division gotten into position darkness had thrown its protecting wings over the shattered Federal lines.

It has been the almost universal sentiment of soldiers and civilians that a great blunder was made in not pressing on after the enemy when he was driven through Gettysburg and Generals Ewell and Lee have both been sharply criticised for halting. "Never," says Mr. Swinton, one of the best warwriters," was pause at the door of victory more fatal to the hopes of a commander." It is true that there existed many temptations to press the pursuit. We had met the enemy for the first time on the soil of a northern State, and disastrously routed two corps of his army, with a loss to them of two cannon and nearly five thousand prisoners. and how shattered their remnants must have been is evidenced by the fact that the Eleventh corps, which mustered 7,400 muskets that morning, could scarcely count half that number that night; while the First was ment discerned in the distance the corps reduced from 8,200 to 2 450—scarcely a fourth headquarters flag of Reynolds, and Buford being left. But General Lee's situation was a peculiar one. The cavalry was absent, and ne had no information of the whereabouts or numbers of his adversary. The prisoner stated that Meade with his main force was rapidly approaching Gettysburg, and some of our own officers reported that heavy columns were threatening our left fishk.

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done (what Repoleon said a good go ought always to do in going into be provided against exactly what followe disastrous defeat.

Early's veterans—their steps quickened by every note of the guns—were pressing on with all the celerity which had earned some of them under Jackson the sobriquet of the foot-cayalry of the Valley."

The management Parls works the control that t Prussian service. That officer had plan his artiller, along the crees of time hill, a ound is has were low atom walls ritier above tiar, behind, which be had go his lufantry. While the battle was rai in front he had thrown up function are rates) could threw against him, with Buford's dismounted cavairy division had retired in good order to the cress of this nut, and when the two infantry corps were

pick and spide—before Johaston came up, and be in repulsed by the heavy artillery and fresh troops lying in wait, who would not have said it was rash, bot-headed, and it considered? Had Lee, without waiting for Longstreet, pushed on when he came up and then been beaten, who would not have said that ardor had gotton the better of his discretion? And, indeed, by the hour Lee reached the field the Twelfth corps, under Slocum, and the Third, under Sickles, had got-t'n within supporting distance of their com-rades, and they actually reached the field be-ween 6 and 7 o'clock.

On the whole it is difficult to see that either General Lee or General Ewell is open to just criticism in not pushing on; though such is my own faith in the superb galiantry of our troops that I believe they would have annibilated the forces then on their front. But this would have been far from a decisive result, as Meade, with the great body of his army, would then have fallen back and formed a new line nearer to Washington. & CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS,

The conflict of July 1st had been entirely chapter of accidents. Commencing with the affair of Heth's division with Buford's cavairy, it had attracted reinforcements from both armies by the sound of its guns as the mælstrom gathers into its vortex the craft that flost upon surrounding waters.

At the very hour when Buford's men were going into sction; an order, duted that very day, was being distributed by Meade from his headquarters, at Taneytown, fourteen miles away, amongst his corps commanders, an-nouncing his intention at to withdraw his army from its present position and from miles from Gettysburg); and when Genera Reynolds rode to Buford's rescue he felt upon the field to which the guns had sum fall back from Gettysburg and Emmetisburg

Meade at Taneytown were accompanied with the announcement that General Rep nolds had fallen. Still he did not go himsel to the front, so slow was he to appreciate that there the great battle-cloud would burst, but he sent forward General Hancock, the best of his lieutenants. That officer reached the field just as the broken columns of the First and Eleventh corps were flying for re-Reaching the town, the joyous veterans of fuge to the summit of Cemetery Hill. Hancock was a fighting man of resolute gallautry and magnetic presence. He soon restored order along the lines, and, sending Wassworth's division to Culp's Hill, checkmated the movement of Ewell to get that commanding height before him. Having made his disposition, he rode back to Meade, at Taneytown, and reported that the field was favorable for a general action. At ten o'clock that night he started forward, and reached Cemetery Hill at one o'clock, while all along behind him the roads were filled by the artillery and infantry of his army, pressing on to the stage which fate, rather than foresight, had appointed for

the great drama of the war. By morning all his corps had reached within supporting distance of the field, except the Sixth, which had started from Manchester, thirty-six miles distant, the afternoon before. On our side the whole army Pickett's division was up; and there, crow ing the opposite ridges with their batteries and bayonets, the old antagonists—the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac -surveyed each other in solid, wellordered array of battle.

LEE RESOLVES TO ATTACK.

"It had not been intended," says General Lee (see his first report), " to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base unless unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mo with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the eugagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable resultsthat would ensue from the defeat of the army of General Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack." So the first day's fight had changed our commander's plan; and when he left, 2 c)3-ference held with Generals Ewell, Entry, and Rodes, at the close of the day, the under standing was that with the light the contest should be renewed. And in planning for the assault the vigilant eye of Lee had not failed to take in the salient points of THE FISED OF BATTLE.

Away to the right of our line there ross Round-Top"-s bald granite spur constituting a natural fortress and commanding from the Federal left the Cemetery Ridge, on which Meade's army was aligned—a Gibrala mile further on south rises oolder knob known as "Round-To Between Little Round-Top and Gettys stretches Cemetery Ridge due north on straight line for two miles. Just in the real and south of the town this ridge curves like a fish-hook and projects into C which derives its name from the town grave yard, wherein "the rude forefithe bamlet sleep," and bending around eastward a rugged wood-beight with rocky face, known as Culp's Hill, goards its eastern flank. Tols bill commands Cemetery Hill as Little Round-Top commands the Ridge.

The left wing of our army, looking due south, faced Culp's and Cometery blile. The centre and right wings, almost at right angles with the left wing, looked castward, facing